

SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 181

SEYMORE, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS

CITY COUNCIL

Business Considered By The People's Representatives.

The city council met in adjourned session last night, Mayor Kyte and all councilmen but Jerrell present. Councilman Jerrell was reported sick. Business as follows transacted.

Under the call of committees Brethauer reported the Board of Public Safety had granted Policeman Otis Lane thirty days leave of absence and directed Merchant Policeman Sargeback to do extra duty for which he is to be paid \$10 extra per month. Report approved.

Brethauer reported that electric light wires were down on west Brown street Monday night and that it was with difficulty that a lineman was found to look after them.

Weaver reported that the special sewer committee had gone over the conditions in the Second ward and had advised with Engineer Church, of the B. & O. S.W., who visited with the committee the district that overflows. Jackson also spoke for the committee. The committee recommended that an overflow sewer be constructed from the intersection of Third and Pine streets south to the B. & O. S.W. right-of-way and then west along the railroad right-of-way beyond the city limits. The B. & O. S.W. would be required to bear a part of the expense. The committee was given more time to consider the sewer question and the city attorney was added to the committee.

City attorney reported that he would report on the Brown street sewer contract at next council meeting. A remonstrance against the curb and gutter improvement on west Second street, west of Poplar, was read by the clerk. This was signed by quite a number of the owners of property affected, but whether the remonstrators represent fifty per cent. of the unimproved parts of said street the council was unable to determine without investigation. Action was deferred two weeks and in the meantime the engineer will prepare to report to council.

The clerk reported that the owners of property affected by the opening of Carter street had been notified to move back their fences to the new street line.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

First Nat. Bank, Interest ... \$ 36 50
Peter Forway, garbage.... 150 00
Loan & Trust Co., Interest.... 36 67
Mrs. Constance..... 6 00
John Grimes, plumbing.... 2 50
Water Company 12 50
Carl Moritz, prisoner Ex.... 3 45
Henry Cook, labor..... 6 30
Wm. Aufenberg, labor.... 16 05
Squire Wilson, labor..... 9 00
John Reynolds, labor..... 15 90
Theo. Droege, labor..... 6 75
J. F. Sierp, St. Com..... 18 00
James DeGolyer, grading.... 26 25
W. A. Misch, repair work.... 2 50
Mrs. A. W. Mills, cement.... 5 60
Albert Jennings, inspector.... 18 00
Union Hdw. Co., repairs.... 45
Union Hdw. Co., supplies.... 95
W. C. Bevins, plumbing, etc.... 4 60
Kessler Hdw. Co., supplies.... 8 75
Sey. Mfg. Co., stakes..... 1 20
Volunteer Firemen..... 1 50
Henry Heintz, inspector..... 18 00
Mrs. Anna Heuser, meals.... 13 20

Jackson reported the "fly ordinance" prepared and handed him by Dr. J. N. Hurty, Secretary of the State Board of Health. This ordinance would require the covering of animal manure, garbage, cess pools, or any other fly breeding material. Copies of the ordinance are being sent to all cities in the state.

The ordinance prohibiting bicycles on sidewalks, or to run wheelbarrows, push carts, etc., on any sidewalks of the city was put on the second reading. The ordinance also provides that alarm bells be put on bicycles and that they be provided with lamps when run after night.

On motion of Brethauer the salary ordinance was postponed thirty days. The time was afterwards made four weeks at the suggestion of Ahlert.

Bids for putting in a sewer on Car-

ter and Laurel streets were opened. J. F. Tunley made a bid to build the sewer according to plans and specifications for \$384. The bid of DeGolyer & Welsh was \$100. The original estimated cost was \$356, but the engineer spoke of a change made and raised his estimate to \$386. Mr. DeGolyer was present and said that both bids were illegal because they were above the original estimate, but the city attorney held otherwise. The contract was awarded to J. F. Tunley at his bid.

Brethauer offered a resolution which provided that the Water Company put a hydrant at the intersection of Laurel and Pine streets. Action on resolution was postponed two weeks.

A resolution was adopted instructing the city clerk to draw warrants to pay off the city's floating debt, \$3,000 to the First National Bank, \$3,000 to the Seymour National Bank and \$4,000 to the Jackson County Loan and Trust Company.

The matter of repairing crossings at Seventh and Chestnut and Bruce and Walnut was referred to Jackson, Robertson and the Engineer with power to act.

Council adjourned at 9:30.

DIED.

FORSYTHE.—Mrs. Margaret Forsythe died about 7:10 this morning at the home of her son-in-law, Gatch Wheaton, at 314 N. Ewing street. Age 86 years, 11 months and 27 days.

She had been very feeble for some time and for the past two years had been almost helpless.

About two weeks ago she was stricken with paralysis which affected mainly her right side.

A second stroke came Monday and she was unconscious after that time.

She was born in Scott county, near Lexington, on July 10, 1822, and would have been 87 years old next Saturday.

Most of her life was spent in Seymour. She leaves four children, two sons and two daughters, Martin, of Pueblo, Colo.; Charles, of Indianapolis; Mrs. J. H. Marsh, of Covington, Ky.; and Mrs. Wheaton, of this city. Announcement of the funeral will be made after her daughter at Covington has been heard from.

MARRIED.

CAREY-KRUWELL.

Tuesday evening, July 6, Jacob A. Carey, of Olean, New York, and Mrs. Mary C. Kruwell, of Indianapolis, were united in marriage by Rev. Joseph C. Swift, pastor of the Unity Methodist church, Indianapolis, at the home of the minister. Mrs. Carey formerly resided in this city but went to Indianapolis eight years ago. The bride and groom were accompanied to the home of the minister by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kopp. Mrs. Kopp was a former Seymour girl who was married only six weeks ago. She will be remembered as Ida L. Moore.

Funeral Notice.

All B. R. T. members and Railroad men are requested to meet at the B. R. T. Hall, 9:15 a. m., tomorrow for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. Chas. Scanlon, which will occur at the residence at Mr. E. C. Bolinger at 10 a. m.

CARROLL BUSH, Master.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank our neighbors and friends for their kindness during the death and burial of our father, G. H. Kreinhagen.

THE FAMILY.

A special train bearing officials of the New York Central and other lines went south over the Pennsylvania the first of this week. The train consisted of a baggage car and day coach of the Pennsylvania line, and two coaches from the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the New York Central lines respectively.

Brownstown sent a big delegation here Monday and quite a number remained until Tuesday morning. Seymour should return the compliment and send down a big crowd to the reunion and homecoming August 26 and 27.

Frank Kerkhoff, 5 N Chestnut street for ice cream, fruits and cigars.

j7-10d.

Three Good Reasons

Why you should trade with us:
1st—Our first consideration is quality. 2nd—Prescription work is our specialty. 3rd—Our stock of drugs and sundries is complete.

Our Soda Water is Right, Try It.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
Registered Pharmacists
SEYMORE, INDIANA

DREAMLAND TONIGHT

"HIS DUTY" and
"ERADICATING AUNTY"

Illustrated Song:
"It's Always Nice Weather Indoors"
By Miss Mildred Adams

SEYMORE, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1909.

CONTRACT LET

Ahlbrand Factory Will be Erected by Home People.

The plans for the new Ahlbrand carriage factory have been completed and the contract for the erection of the building has been let to G. Taskey & Son, of this city.

The main building will be four stories and will be built of Jackson county brick.

It will have a sixty foot front on Laurel street and extend back two

hundred feet, making a floor space of

45,000 square feet. There will also be

an engine room at the southeast corner extending toward the Pennsylvania railroad which will be 30x34 feet.

The loading platform will be 15x66 feet. There will also be a paint shop

20x20 feet, making a total floor space of

more than 50,000 square feet. Every-

thing will be modern and up-to-date.

The factory will be equipped with an automatic sprinkling appa-

ratus throughout and the building

will be heated by steam. The com-

pany is putting in its own switch and

will have the loading platform built

on a level with the bottom of the car.

The elevator and stairway will be

erected in a shaft outside the main

building and the whole will be pro-

tected with fireproof doors.

The first floor will be built about

four feet below the grade in order to

bring the second floor up to a level

with the bottom of the cars for con-

venience in loading and unloading

vehicles and materials. The base-

ment will be used for the woodworking

shop, blacksmith shop, wheel and

tiring room, shaft ironing department

and stock room. The second floor

or main floor will be used as an up-

holstering department, setting up room

and crating department. The offices

and the sales room will also be on

this floor. The third floor will be

used as a gear painting room and

partly a show room. The fourth

floor will contain the body paint shop.

The work of excavation was begun

last Monday and the building is to be

completed and in operation by the

first of October. The basement will

have a concrete floor and the walls

will be concrete up to the grade level.

The work has been delayed some this

week on account of rain but a force of

teams and men have already been en-

gaged to go to work again tomorrow

morning if the weather is fine and it is

hoped that the work of laying the

brick will begin before the end of next

week. Already some 75,000 brick have

been cleaned at the old factory site

and these will be moved to the new

location as rapidly as possible. Only

a few more days will be required in

excavating for the basement. The

work will be pushed from the first but

not at the expense of careful and skillful

workmanship and the intention

will be to erect the building complete

during the next twelve weeks.

Geo. A. Clark left Tuesday for In-

dianapolis, where he joined the Elks

special for Los Angeles, Cal., where

the national meeting of the Elks will

be held. On the return trip they will

visit the Exposition at Seattle.

Mrs. J. M. Widener has returned

from Cincinnati where her husband

has been confined in the Seaton hospital

for some time. Mr. Widener accompa-

nied her home and is reported to be

getting along very nicely.

Charles Sullivan, of Clifford, fence

foreman on the Pennsylvania line,

was in the city this morning. Mr.

Sullivan is a half brother of B. L.

Butler, agent at Greenwood, and who

was formerly ticket agent at Sey-

mour.

Remains Arrive.

The remains of Chas. T. Scanlon arrived this morning from Adams, N. D. As previously announced he died at that place July 3. He was born Aug. 22, 1880, and was 28 years, 10 months and 12 days of age at the time of his death. He spent most of his life in Seymour. He was a member of the 161st Indiana regiment, receiving his discharge in 1899. Since that time he had been railroading, part of the time for the B. & O. S.W. but for the past six years in the west and north-

west. He was only sick a few days.

He had just gone to Adams to take

charge of a threshing engine for 60

days, as he had done last season. In

getting the outfit ready he had a se-

vere sun stroke which caused his death.

He was a member of the B. R. T. No.

207, of Seymour, in good standing.

The funeral will take place from the

home of his sister, Mrs. E. C. Bolling-

er, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock in charge of the B. R. T.

SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN

SMITH & REMY, Publishers.

SEYMORE, INDIANA.

Will a high tax on stockings shorten the hose or raise the price?

Some people are always demanding justice. If they got it once, it might leave them in a bad way.

If Mr. Roosevelt doesn't tame a wild rhinoceros some day and ride the animal triumphantly into camp we miss our guess.

Somebody has revived the question, is marriage a failure? But what's the use? People are going to get married, anyway.

While we are condemning the man who rocks the boat, why not include the nervous woman who trails her hand in the water?

There are people who refuse to believe that the white race has been disgraced because a colored man has won the pugilistic championship.

The Methodist ministers are asking, "Can the stenographer lead a Christian life?" She can and does—with the exception, perhaps, of the gum habit.

The truth is the hats only look like peach baskets; if they really were peach baskets they could be bought for 11 cents a dozen, instead of costing an average of \$15.33 each.

George Gould denies the truth of the report that he intends to retire from business. He continues to have some important interests which Mr. Harriman has not taken over.

Roosevelt says the Germans have made astounding progress in East Africa. We earnestly hope this enthusiastic statement may not strain our relations with Great Britain.

Emperor William of Germany is a grandfather and in his fifty-first year. We hope his critics will do him the justice now to admit that youthful impiety is not one of his failings.

When the navy order to remove figureheads was promulgated, a number of rear admirals had a bad quarter of an hour, until they learned that the order applied to ships, and not to men.

Men are at last recovering a few of their rights. A Virginia judge has decided that a woman who breaks an engagement must return the ring. This should have a tendency to make girls more constant.

Prof. Starr of the University of Chicago fears the worst when Roosevelt puts on the boxing gloves with the fever microbes. A match of that sort, however, might be avoided by sending a cleric in advance to tell the swamp mosquitoes who is coming.

The will of the late Earl of Leicester, recently admitted to probate, contained several pages devoted to denunciation of extravagance at funerals. The earl wished his burial to be simple and inexpensive, notwithstanding the fact that he left a fortune of a million pounds sterling. If the nobility continues to set the example, the ordinary Englishman and Irishman may abandon his foolish expenditures at funerals and the excellent practice may in time spread to America.

Englishmen have lately been making comments on the discovery that American college students are taller than their fathers and grandfathers. The secretary of the anthropometrical committee of the British Association says that a similar increase in stature has been noted among the aristocracy and landed gentry of England. The artisan class, or the skilled workers, are holding their own; the laborers are decreasing in stature, but increasing in numbers more rapidly than the other two classes. These conclusions conform to the findings of a commission on physical deterioration of the race, which made an investigation in the factory towns of England a few years ago.

How far do you walk in a day? Not in the street, not even outdoors, but in your house or place of business? It is a safe bet that few busy persons could come within a mile of telling. The manager of one of the largest hotels in New York decided, some time ago, to find exactly how much indoor walking he did, so he bought a pedometer and carried it with him on his daily rounds. He seldom walks up or down a stairway, using the elevators for perpendicular travel, but he does visit every part of his building at least once a day. The pedometer experiment convinced him after a week's trial that his walking about the hotel alone amounted to from eight to eleven miles a day. Now let some active housekeeper who does part of her own work apply the same test. How many miles a day would her little clock register?

In most American towns and cities the high school is the pride of the school committee. It has the best building and the most highly paid teachers. It receives, in many cases, a disproportionate share of the school appropriation, at the expense of the lower schools. In view of its cost the high school should be a successful

powerful institution, but there are grave reasons to doubt whether it is "making good." One trouble seems to be that it has ceased to fulfill, even to try to fulfill, its function as the head of a common school system, and has become instead a preparatory school for pupils who are fitting for college. To be sure, most high schools have different courses for those who are going to college and for those who are "going to work." But the teachers, even if unconsciously, adapt their classroom methods to the requirements of college entrance examinations. The majority of pupils are in some measure sacrificed to the artificial ideals imposed on the few by college standards. It is right for the public to give free preparation for college; in the ideal state all education is free, even to the final work for doctorate degrees. Money enough is spent on the schools to do all this, but it is doubtful if it is spent wisely. The solution seems to be for the public schools to build up a solid system from primary grade to high school, and then say to the universities, "Adapt your requirements to fit our best boys and girls." Some state universities do meet the high school on its own ground, but they are influenced unduly by their great endowed rivals. If the university system were founded on a satisfactory public-school system, on the bed-rock of popular education, not only would the high schools be sounder, but the universities themselves would be more vital and effective.

The medical world and the world of philanthropy are arrayed against the bacillus of tuberculosis in more compact formation than ever before. The conquest of "the Great White Plague" is strenuously urged, and to that end the whole arsenal of science, provided by liberal contributions and directed by practical skill, is launched against the microbe that is believed to be the prime cause of consumption.

In the newspaper and magazine articles prompted by the current agitation the terror of the disease-bacillus is proclaimed until the belief is quite general, among the laity, at least, that its entrance to the body is the signal for a long fight with wasting disease. It will perhaps relieve the fears of some who imagine that they have been exposed to infection to know that the microscopic destroyer does not have it all his own way even after he has gained entrance to the citadel of the lungs or other organs subject to tuberculosis infection. Nature has provided the human body with good natural defenses. Good medical authority says it is an actual fact that probably eight-tenths of the human race have had tuberculosis to some extent and recovered from it without knowing anything about it. To resist the disease-germ every drop of blood and every fluid in or secreted by the tissues is loaded with living germs; the mucus of the nose and throat protects their surfaces.

After gaining a lodgment, the disease bacillus is almost certain to be attacked and killed by the germicides or carried into the stomach and destroyed by the digestive acids. If it escapes to the intestines, it is attacked even more viciously by the alkaline digestion. It is only an occasional bacillus of peculiar toughness that is able to penetrate the walls of the intestines and establish a foothold from which he can proceed to destroy the tissues. The fact that he is so vulnerable to attack may lift a load of anxiety.

Memory of Idiot Boy.

An extraordinary case of memory in a 10-year-old idiot boy was presented at the last meeting of the Vienna Psychological and Neurological Society, the New York Sun says.

Without a moment's hesitation he could tell the day of the week of any date mentioned, also the name, day and the date of the movable feasts in any year. He answered immediately and accurately such questions as "What day was June 14, 1808?" "When is Ash Wednesday, 1917?" "How long is the carnival?" "1924?" "When is Easter, 1929?" His answers were given without hesitation and were invariably correct.

Curiously enough, his range of memory was bounded sharply by the years 2000 and 200 A. D. Before the first named year or after the last he knew nothing of the calendar at all.

The boy is the son of an army officer, now dead. Asked how he could give so promptly the day of the week of any date in a thousand years he replied by giving one of the existing formulas for such matters, which he appeared to have learned out of an almanac.

The director of the asylum where the boy is an inmate said it was easily ascertained that he made no use at all of such formulas. These formulas would not aid him in giving dates of the movable feasts, and moreover, they apply equally to the years before and after 2000 A. D.

It would appear that the boy's knowledge must be based in some way upon memorized material.

Poor Chap!

Gunner—Poor henpecked man! His wife nags him to death.

Guyer—Yes, and to think how sweet she was when they were married. Said she wanted "to have and to hold" him forever.

Gunner—H'm. Looks like she wanted "to have and to scold him" forever.

The fight in a man is usually the poorest part about him.

You're guilty if you get into a law suit, however it comes out.

Wheat and Corn

A significant but generally unnoticed fact appears in connection with the cereal crops of the United States. During the last quarter of a century the wheat crop of the country has increased practically 40 per cent, from an average of about 465,000,000 bushels a year for the term 1880 to 1884 to an average of about 640,000,000 bushels a year for the term 1904 to 1908.

During the same period the corn crop of the country has increased approximately 67 per cent, from about 1,600,000,000 for the average of the term 1880 to 1884 to about 2,670,000,000 for the term 1904 to 1908. This is an increase of over 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn a year, compared with an increase of 186,000,000 bushels of wheat. The increase in the American corn crop almost equals the increase in the wheat crop of the entire world.

There is no difficulty in accounting for the situation. The demand for wheat increases. There is greater total demand and greater individual demand. Almost from year to year flour becomes an increasingly important food substance and undoubtedly the number of those who use corn meal lessens almost from year to year.

There lies the explanation. The use of wheat flour is practically limited to human beings. There is no secondary process by which it is transformed into substances of very much greater money value. Corn stands in a different case.

A bushel of corn, as corn, has certain value. Fed to horses, cattle or hogs its value is increased. It becomes horseflesh, beef or pork. In the case of cows it acquires an even greater value through transformation into milk, butter and cheese.

The same factor appears in the production of oats and barley. They have secondary uses by which their value is materially increased. In 30 years our barley crop has increased fourfold, compared with about 40 per cent in the wheat crop, and the oats crop has practically doubled. It is true that wheat is converted into flour and flour into bread, pastry and other food substances, but these processes only increase its ultimate cost to the consumer.

The conversion of wheat into flour adds little to its price. A barrel of flour represents about four and three-quarters bushels of wheat. The census of 1905 gives the then average price of wheat as 92 cents a bushel. At that rate the wheat required for a barrel of flour would be worth \$4.87. The average price of flour at that time was \$4.62 a barrel. The total value of the wheat used that year by 7685 merchant mills was \$456,306,503, and the total value of the flour produced from that wheat was \$480,258,514.

It is all a simple business proposition. The pioneer farmer raised wheat on cheap frontier land because it is a cash crop with quick returns. As the line of settlement advances, the tendency of those behind the line is to limit their wheat planting, to raise corn to feed the animals, for the very simple reason that there is more profit in doing so than in merely raising wheat.

For the plain reason of greater profits to the producer, a generation has seen our corn crop increased by more than 1,000,000,000 bushels a year, while the wheat output has increased by less than 200,000,000 bushels a year.

Diet for Drowsiness.

Attacks of Sleepiness—Often Result of Owlish Habits.

Sleepiness is a normal and healthy condition when it occurs at the usual bedtime and when not extreme and overpowering; but it is not always associated with sleep. Some persons in perfect health and excellent sleepers hardly know the meaning of drowsiness; they are active mentally and physically until they are in bed; then sleep comes at once, and when it leaves them in the morning they are again in full mental awakening.

There are less fortunate persons who never have a complete and satisfactory night's rest who are yet almost constantly drowsy; they are always nodding, but when the head touches the pillow sleep recedes and the night is a succession of drowsy lapses to sleep with the instant return of semi-consciousness.

In general, with the exception noted at the beginning of this article, drowsiness is abnormal and indicates something wrong either in the body of the sufferer or in his habits. Those who habitually cut off their hours of sleep, the "night owls" and the burners of the midnight oil, pay for their bad habit by attacks of sleepiness in the afternoon and early evening; later unfortunately, after the influence of digestion wears off the drowsiness disappears and then, relieved of his burden, the person "sits up to all hours" again, thinking in that way to make up for the hours lost by the drowsiness. If he would abandon his owlish habit, go to bed sometimes and get the seven or eight

hours of continuous sleep that he needs his daytime and evening drowsiness would disappear, he could do more and better work and find life much more enjoyable.

A slight drowsiness is often noticed after a hearty meal because active digestion draws a great volume of blood to the stomach, so that the brain is relatively poorly supplied. In some southern countries this tendency is favored and the siesta after the noon meal is a national custom. With us the after dinner cup of black coffee often drives away the impulse of sleep—whether for good or ill may be left to the physiologists to determine.

Sometimes we hear of attacks of sleepiness occurring suddenly at certain periods of the day or at irregular intervals. These are altogether abnormal, and in such cases the cause is always some poison at work in the nervous centres—usually a self-manufactured poison which because it is made in too great quantity or because it constipates or kidney disease prevents its rapid elimination accumulates in the system.

An essential in the treatment of such cases is dieting. Meat should be given up for a time at least, and the only beverage allowable is water or milk.—From the Youth's Companion.

CHOOSING A CARNIVAL QUEEN.

Contest Among Young and Pretty Working Girls of Paris.

People who know their Paris merely from the boulevards, merely from the Latin quarter or from Montmartre do not know the real Paris. This may be a true saying, but it is largely unsuspected, none the less. Part of that real Paris, that modest, hard-working, intensely respectable and self-respecting Paris, was gathered in the town hall of the fourth arrondissement last night. The occasion was to elect the Queen of carnival.

It was an inspiring spectacle. Upon a platform sat the queens, among whom was to be chosen the queen of the queens. Each candidate was a queen in the sense that she had been elected to represent her own market and was therefore eligible for the supreme post of honor on the top of the great gilded car whence looks down in smiling triumph her majesty of a day upon her loyal subjects of Paris.

Certainly they are well looking and charming, this line of young womanhood—honest young womanhood—from the Paris markets. A blonde exceptionally tall, had an air already regal as she swept the hall with a pair of magnificent hazel eyes, as if in search of supporters in the ballot. Beside her was a girl slender and graceful—a blonde by contrast—whose face was particularly distinguished.

But at the far end was a pink-and-white-cheeked damsel with a wealth of dark brown hair, who was evidently prime favorite. She used it with deadly effect upon the spectators. Her rivals in the contest of youth and beauty were perhaps not aware of the potency of a charming smile; at any rate, they were chary in the use of it. And so it came to pass that the cherry blossom girl with the dark clusters of hair received the suffrages of the major part of the electorate.

The name of the fortunate sovereign is Augustin Orlac. Some one whispered that she sold "charolette," but even this dreadful fact could not detract from her charm. It shows how even beauty may flourish among black puddings.—Paris Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

FACES TO MATCH COIFFURES.

An Odd Competition Among the Hairdressers of Paris.

The hairdressers of Paris have hitherto contented themselves for the most part with arranging coiffures. They have now added the art of making faces to match the coiffures.

Under the auspices of the Hairdressers Union of Paris a "competition de grimace" was held at L'Academie Ecole Francaise de Coiffure in the Boulevard de Strasbourg. The subject set for competition was for the hairdressers to make themselves to represent as lifelike as possible the various rulers and sovereigns of the world.

In the remarkable procession which paraded in the halls of the hairdressing academy were seen more or less successful presentations of King Edward, the Czar, the German Emperor, the Mikado, President Fallières, King Alfonso, the Emperor Menelik, the Sultan and various other eminent personages. The prix d'honneur, a medal presented by the Prefect of the Seine, was won by M. Monti.—London Telegraph.

Remarkable Bat Cave.

In a mountain near Montalban, Lorraine, there is a large cavern, with many branching chambers and a central dome, two hundred feet in height, perforating the mountain top, from which, in December, 1907, Hugh M. Smith saw issue a solid column of bats, which flew rapidly in a straight line for fifteen minutes, disappearing over a mountain range in the direction of Manilla, without a single bat having left the column. American engineers stationed there told Mr. Smith that the flight of bats had occurred, at practically the same time, during two years. From other sources it was learned that the phenomenon had been observed for at least thirty years.—Youth's Companion.

He Knew.

A member of the Nebraska Legislature was making a speech on some momentous question, and in concluding said:

"In the words of Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary, 'Give me liberty or give me death'."

One of his colleagues pulled at his coat and whispered:

"Daniel Webster did not write the dictionary; it was Noah."

"Noah nothing," replied the speaker;

"Noah built the ark."

A LINCOLN STORY.

Harvard's President Springs One in Lecture That is Worth While.

Professor A. L. Lowell, the new president of Harvard University, paused in one of his recent lectures and smiled.

"That governmental difficulty," he said, "was great—as great as the difficulty of Lincoln's farmhand."

"Two farmhands, Lincoln used to say, were set upon by a huge bull while crossing a rocky field. One managed to gain a tree. The other took refuge in a hole that proved to have an exit in the rear.

"The man who had chosen the hole was not sooner in at one end than he was out at the other. With a bellow the bull made for him. He turned and again shot like lightning through the hole. The bull once more bore down upon him, and once more he was in and out of his hole."

"This strange pursuit kept up some ten minutes or more. At first it mystified the farmhand up in the tree. Then it angered him."

"'Hey!' he shouted, 'ye danged nimicompoop, why don't ye stay in the hole?'

"'Danged nimicompoop yerself! There's a bear in the hole!'"—Judge.

Not Surprised.

Si Perkins had never been surprised in all his life. When it snowed in the latter part of April he allowed his soror to sit in the air for some time; when Judge Abbott's barn burned down Si thought it was about time; and when the town hall was struck by lightning he merely shrugged his shoulders and said he'd told 'em that them lightnin' rods wasn't any account when they were first talkin' of puttin' 'em up. Mrs. Perkins had just about given up all hope of ever exciting her husband's wonder when a friend told her of a marvellous conjurer who was showing at a variety theatre in Boston. She took Si.

When the conjurer called for a volunteer from the audience Mrs. Perkins urged her husband to go up to the stage. He did. She watched expectantly as the "professor" extracted a \$5 gold piece from Si's ear, passed a watch through his back and extracted yards and yards of ticker tape from his shoe. Si looked bored. Finally the conjurer began to coax at Si's beard and to the amazement of the spectators out hopped three little white rabbits.

"Wal," said Mrs. Perkins triumphantly when Si resumed his seat, "I guess that surprised ye some, didn't it?"

Si seemed almost surprised that she should think so. "Why, no," he finally drawled. "I didn't like to say nothin' about it, but I've been soror suspectin' that them rabbits was there for some time."—Everybody's.

MOST FATAL OF DISEASES.

The Grouch Is Dangerous, Both Physiologically and Psychically.
Do you know the danger of the grouch, of what menaces you when you permit yourself to fall a victim? A police sergeant says it has caused most of the separations in families. It causes quarrels at the breakfast table. It makes partners fight, and often ends in bankruptcy. It has started as many men on the road to ruin as whisky. Most men have gourches. Some call the trouble disordered nerves."

In a medical paper recently read no less an authority than Dr. E. Nevin Stump, a well-known scientific investigator, said: "There is no doubt that men in a temper suffer from a toxic poisoning of the blood. There is a secretion in the vital fluids of a poisonous matter which produces a sort of intoxication. There is an analogy between biliousness and the grouch, as it is called, and a disarranged system will produce bad temper. Just as bad temper may be produced by physiological causes, it in turn is likely to disarrange the system, cause attacks of indigestion, disarrangement of the circulatory system, which may have far-reaching and disastrous results."

Never knew this before, did you? Never knew a grouch might prove fatal; that it might disrupt happy family relations, bring about a divorce, cause a failure in business, result in your losing friends?

"There is a specific and decided change in the blood after a man succumbs to an attack of bad temper," declares Dr. Stump. "Naturally, the grouch discolors one's physical outlook; it affects the physical system. I should not hesitate to say that a man is more liable to take cold when he is angry; that, in fact, a man in a bad temper is susceptible to any disease. Theosophists claim that it changes the color of one's soul. If we were to accept abstract theories, this seems plausible. One can imagine the physical being of an individual becoming clouded and red-tinted during an attack of bad temper."

"Take the man himself. If the attack of bad temper is long lasting the unhappy fellow may become a victim of distorted fancies. He imagines everybody is his enemy. He feels that he is persecuted, imagines his relatives have come too often to his house for dinner; that his wife has been buying too many dresses; that his ice-man has overcharged him and his coal man has given him underweight supply. He begins to suspect his book-keeper of peculating and his stenographer of supplying secrets to rival firms. There is no limit to the pernicious and wrong things the man may imagine."

"Naturally there are bad results. People resent the imaginations of a man in a temper. They should realize, however, that he is the victim of practically a disease. And it is one of the most fatal diseases. It may cause nervous collapse, weaken the resistive power of the system. It undoubtedly has been the cause of hundreds of suicides. It has been the first step in a degeneration to mental diseases and insanity and has inspired men to brutal murders."

From a scientific standpoint a cheerful temper is better than medicine or gold. It tones the system. It gives one a sane outlook on life. But the grouch physiologically and psychically, is dangerous.

Poor Billiards.

Calvin Demarest, the amateur billiard champion, described, at a dinner in Chicago, some poor billiard tables.

"One summer in the country," he said, "another man and I were overtaken by a storm, and had to go into a tavern for shelter. The rain fell steadily. We had three or four long hours before us. Time began to hang heavily on our hands."

"Landlord," said I, "do you happen to have a billiard table?"

"Sure," said the landlord. "Sure. Just step this way, gents."

He proudly threw open the door of a dark, stuffy room. We saw an antiquated table with a patched cloth, and in the corner was a rack of crooked cues.

"Any balls?" said I.

"Sure," said the landlord, and he unlocked a closet, and laid on the table three white balls, all alike—there was no spot, you know.

"But, see here," I remonstrated, "how do you tell these balls apart?"

"Oh, that's all right," said he. "You soon get to know 'em by their shape."

Not In It.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, apropos of woman suffrage, said:

"Men of that sort—men of that stupid sort—treat us women like little children or pet animals. They make no account of us whatever. They are like old Calhoun White, of Ripon. Old Calhoun walked down the main street one morning in his best black broad-cloth suit, with a white rose in his buttonhole and cotton gloves on his large hands."

"Why, Calhoun," said the barber, "are you taking a holiday?"

"Dish vere," said the old man, in a stately voice, "dish vere am mah golden weddin', sah. Ah'm sallybratin' hit."

"But your wife," said the barber, "is working as usual. I saw her at the tub as I came out. Why isn't she celebrating, too?"

"Her," said Calhoun angrily. "She hain't got nuffin' to do wid it. She's mah fo'f'."

HAD TO TAKE TO THE ROADS.

Turkish Soldiers Would Not Allow Christian Women on Sidewalks.

Up to the recent coming into power of the Young Turks it was necessary for a Christian woman in Constantinople to step off the sidewalk into the street whenever she had to pass a Turkish soldier, writes an American now in the Ottoman capital. If she did not give the Mohammedan the right of way he seemed to be bound by some barracks regulation to go as far as he dared toward throwing her on her face, and it happened daily that some luckless Christian girl or old woman in a quarter where no one dared to interfere was shoved headlong into the filthy slush of the roadway.

No matter how much room the woman gave the soldier on the sidewalk there was never enough for him to pass without lunging his heavy shoulder into her. Not a few women have been injured for life by such assaults, for which there seemed to be no recourse. The native Christian, the subject of the Sultan, of course, had none, while for the foreigner it was practically impossible to identify the offender. It was therefore unsafe for Christian women to walk alone anywhere but along the Grand Rue de Pera—a filthy street, but the best Constantinople affords—and even there covert shoulder blows and pinches were not infrequent.

Embassy or consular ladies generally drove, or if they went out afoot they took with them a kavass, an armed protector, usually a Montenegrin, carrying in his hand a stout stick and in his waist belt prominently a huge revolver.

Gross assaults are a thing of the past, for the punishment of a non-commissioned officer and some men who laid hands upon two American girls soon after the Young Turks came to power has had its effect. Nevertheless it is still advisable for women to give a wide berth to Albanians and Arabs in zouave costumes and to Kurds in ordinary uniforms of dark blue, for these men are likely to be soldiers of the Imperial Guard, who have their barracks within a stone's throw of the palace. The palace guard has no liking for the new movement, and several times already sections of it have caused small mutinies which have resulted in killings.

Along the main streets, where they are likely to be seen by officers who are pledged to the new movement, reactionary troopers are careful not to be seen shouldering women, though they make up for such compulsory decency when they encounter a Christian woman in the suburbs or in unfrequented streets. An American lady of my acquaintance recently saw a burly soldier cross one of the few broad sidewalks of the city and throw a young woman flat upon her face in the roadway and then walk on majestically—and simply because she was a Christian.

THE "BISCUIT LINE."

Wreckage in Bakeries Procured by the Poor at Small Prices.

In the large cities every biscuit bakery or factory of any size has a good deal of wreckage, a great many broken cakes and crackers every day. These cannot be packed in boxes and sent to wholesalers and grocers, so they are packed in bags containing two, three or five pounds each, and retailed. The chief customers for these broken cakes are the housewives of the slums.

Thus for 10 or 15 cents these women get more of the best kinds of biscuits than you could buy in all probability for three times that price. Nor is this charity. It is business with the biscuit companies, as the signs of "Broken Cakes and Crackers for Sale," which some of them display in the windows, would indicate.

But if you are tempted to envy these wives and mothers of the slums who are so fortunate as to get these articles fresh and cheap, you had better think twice before you do it. Many of the women who stand in what might be called the "biscuit line," waiting their turn to hand the clerk a dime and secure a bag of these delicacies, would not have been there if they had means to cook an ordinary meal.

Women of all ages and all nationalities are found in these "biscuit lines" at the offices of the cracker and biscuit factories. They all, however, have one characteristic in common. All of them bear the stamp of poverty in their faces. With every one of them life has dealt harshly. Some of the younger women who have left little children at home with no one to look after them display signs of impatience and nervousness. By the time their turn comes to receive the bag of delicacies they are exhausted physically and mentally.

On the Dark Continent.
This hunt shall not be in vain!" thundered Teddy the strenuous.

"Aye! Aye, mighty chief!" chorused the dusky guides.

"We shall bag a white rhinoceros and a white elephant."

"We shall!"

"And if for any reason we fall to sight a white rhinoceros and a white elephant we have a ton of whitewash in our caravan to use on the black ones. Forward!"

"But your wife," said the barber, "is working as usual. I saw her at the tub as I came out. Why isn't she celebrating, too?"

"Her," said Calhoun angrily. "She hain't got nuffin' to do wid it. She's mah fo'f'."

Wow!

Mamie—Did he say I was crazy?
Estelle—Worse than that.
Mamie—What?
Estelle—He said you were "a padded sell."

RUSSIA JUSTIFIED.

Deaths Caused by Anarchists Exceed Number of Executions.

Every now and then the world is informed of the number of people who have been executed in Russia, mostly by hanging, the figures averaging a little over 2,000 for twelve months, during the last two years. Of course this is a terrible record. But in order to place it in its proper light, the opposite side of the ledger should be given.

Official returns show that during the space of two years 19,144 specific cases of murders by anarchists and terrorists took place in Russia, and that in addition 20,704 persons were more or less severely maimed—that is to say, the duly recorded instances of persons having been killed or injured by the revolutionists in the space of twenty-four months numbered about 40,000.

Even these figures, appalling as they are, do not represent the actual loss of life, for the number of people killed and the amount of damage done to property by the anarchists who were in the van of the revolutionary movement of 1905 will never be known.

Some of their deeds cannot be even recorded in print.

In the single province of Warsaw, during the twelve months ended December, 1906, there were 790 persons killed, 864 persons wounded and 120 instances of bomb outrages. It is not necessary to enter here into any discourse on the political conditions in Russia. But before condemning the Russian authorities for the number of anarchists whom they have sent to the gallows it would be well to remember the loss of life for which these foes—not of the government, but of law, order, religion and civilization—are responsible.

If the anarchists were ever to momentarily get out of hand in the United States and to pile up a record of over 20,000 actual murders and as many more maimings during the space of two years, there would be a still larger number of hangings than those with which the Russian authorities are credited; and if the various State governments did not do their duty in the matter the task would be undertaken by the citizens, after the fashion by which the vigilants of San Francisco quickly suppressed anarchy and lawlessness about half a century ago.

The Brakeman Helped.

Thomas Moffat, the new consul to Trinidad, distinguished himself while consul at La Guaya by refusing to sign a local document declaring the "sanitary condition of La Guaya to be perfect." The town, at the time, was in the grip of the bubonic plague.

The local authorities were angry with me," said Mr. Moffat recently, "for opposing their stupid and baneful policy. They said it was a beneficial policy, but I told them that it reminded me, in its ignorant harmfulness, of a brakeman I once knew. The man was a novice, and on his first run there was a very steep grade to mount. The engineer always had more or less trouble to get up this grade, but this time he came near sticking. He almost lost his head. Eventually, however, he reached the top. At the station that crossed the top, looking out of his cab, the engineer saw the new brakeman and said, with a sigh of relief:

"I tell you what, my lad, we had a job to get up there, didn't we?"

"We certainly did," said the new brakeman, "and if I hadn't put the brake on we'd have slipped back."

In Rum Alley.

Dr. Herman L. During, superintendent of the Philadelphia City Mission, has for many years devoted his life to the poor. Dr. During is the inventor of the pretzel test for street beggars. When a street beggar pleads starvation, you buy him a big German pretzel at the nearest stand. If he eats the pretzel, he is honest; if he refuses it, he is a fraud. Dr. During in his work among the poor has learnt many odd, quaint things that he relates superbly, for he is a born story teller. In an address at Balla, apropos of the hard, rough lives of the children of the poor, he related a dialogue between two little girls in Rum alley.

"Maggie, wuz ye ever kissed?" said the first tot.

"Only wunst in me life wot I kin remember," said the second. "When I wuz in the Honnyman Hospital wid a broken arm one o' de lady nurses kissed me, an' I blushed like a child."

The Spoils.

Sir Casper Purdon Clarke, director of the Metropolitan Museum, said at dinner in New York:

"The removal of the duty on works of art will cause a tremendous purchasing abroad this summer by America's art-loving millionaires. Like locusts, they will sweep Europe bare."

He smiled.

"It reminds me," he said, "of Marshal Soul's visit to the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House. The marshal, after inspecting this stately mansion that dominates Hyde Park corner, said:

"How is it, duke, that I see none of the Madrid masterpieces here?"

"Marshal, you forget," said the duke, "that my army was only in Madrid after the one commanded by yourself."

"How is it, duke, that I see none of the Madrid masterpieces here?"

"Marshal, you forget," said the duke, "that my army was only in Madrid after the one commanded by yourself."

Specified.

He—So you think married life ought to be one grand, sweet song?
She—Yes.
He—What air would you prefer for this matrimonial song?
She—I think a millionaire.

WITH THE SAGES.

The conduct of our lives is the true mirror of our principles.—Montaigne.

It is virtue which should determine us in the choice of our friends.—La Bruyere.

We have no business whatever with the ends of things, but only with their beings.—Ruskin.

He that voluntarily continues ignorant is guilty of all the crimes which ignorance produces.—Johnson.

It requires a higher kind of wisdom to sympathize and approve than to carp and criticize.—Buxton.

The diminutive chains of habit are seldom heavy enough to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.—Johnson.

A constant struggle, a ceaseless battle to bring success from inhospitable surroundings, is the price of all great achievements.—Morer.

I have always thought that to make, to bring order and meaning and use out of nothing, must be the most delightful sensation in the world.—Oliphant.

Many, if not all, of those who attain eminence in life keep constantly before them an ideal character, adorned with virtue and excellencies, which they strive to make their own.—Lyton.

The nobleness of life depends on its consistency—clearness of purpose—quiet and ceaseless energy. All doubt, and repenting, and blotching, and re-touching, and wondering what it will be best to do next, are vice as well as misery.—John Ruskin.

True manhood is openness without levity, generosity without waste, secrecy without craft, humility without meanness, boldness without insolence, caution without anxiety, regularity without formality, mildness without timidity, firmness without tyranny.—Lavater.

Everything yields before the strong and earnest will. It grows by exercise. It excites confidence in others, while it takes to itself the lead. Difficulties before which mere cleverness fails, and which leave the irresolute prostrate and helpless, vanish before it. They not only do not impede its progress, but it often makes them stepping stones to a higher and more enduring triumph.—Tulloch.

The Emperor of Japan retains the services of thirty physicians and sixty priests.

A web two and a quarter miles long has been drawn from the body of a single spider.

Korean tailors do not stitch garments. They paste the edges together and press them down.

He was always saying mean things about them in their absence.

He was cold and reserved in his manner, cranky, gloomy, pessimistic.

He did not know the value of thoughtfulness in little things.

He measured them by their ability to advance him.—Success Magazine.

He never thought it worth while to spend time in keeping up his friendships.

He regarded friendship as a luxury to be enjoyed, instead of an opportunity for service.

He was cold and reserved in his manner, cranky, gloomy, pessimistic.

He did not know the value of thoughtfulness in little things.

He measured them by their ability to advance him.—Success Magazine.

He never thought it worth while to spend time in keeping up his friendships.

He regarded friendship as a luxury to be enjoyed, instead of an opportunity for service.

He was cold and reserved in his manner, cranky, gloomy, pessimistic.

He did not know the value of thoughtfulness in little things.

He measured them by their ability to advance him.—Success Magazine.

He never thought it worth while to spend time in keeping up his friendships.

He regarded friendship as a luxury to be enjoyed, instead of an opportunity for service.

He was cold and reserved in his manner, cranky, gloomy, pessimistic.

He did not know the value of thoughtfulness in little things.

He measured them by their ability to advance him.—Success Magazine.

He never thought it worth while to spend time in

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY
Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice
as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year.....	\$ 60
Six Months.....	2 50
Three Months.....	1 25
One Month.....	.45
One Week.....	.20

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....	\$1 00
--------------------------	--------

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1909

The council did the wise thing by postponing action on the salary ordinance one month. In the meantime the subject of salaries should be thought over carefully. When it comes to setting it, it urges against the city that continue for four years the financial resources of the city should be figured out as far as possible. The expense budget should be kept with the limits of the receipt all the time.

THE REPUBLICAN is still of the opinion that Dr. Hurty's "fly ordinance" that he is asking every city council in the state to adopt would prove a useless piece of legislation. It confers no new powers on local boards of health. Health officers have the authority now to move against anything that endangers the health of the people. If the State Board of Health wants local health boards to have more specific instructions it has the authority to give such instructions. Health boards have almost unlimited authority now and nothing city councils do can give them more.

Those Awful Roaches.

They sneak out on the kitchen sink and look at you saucily sometimes. Don't fret your life away dusting powders in the crevices and buying insecticides. Make a hot suds with Easy Task soap and go after that sink. Mr. Roach and his family thrive where things are not clean, and it is hard to clean the cracks and crevices with ordinary yellow soaps—it is impossible! Easy Task soap makes roaches hunt other quarters. It keeps moths out of woolen, too, if you use it in your laundry.

Buy Fine Team.

W. P. Masters has bought the spotted team of horses owned by Thos. H. Hopewell and will put them on the road for the Whitmer Medicine Company. This is a fine and very attractive team and are especially well adapted to the work for which they were purchased.

The Pennsylvania line sold six tickets from here to Chicago yesterday.

Mrs. Jno. Gallimore, of North Hill street, is not so well today.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a brick dust sediment, or settling, stringy or milky appearance often indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back are also symptoms that tell you the kidneys and bladder are out of order and need attention.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills almost every wish in correcting rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. Corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root is realized. It stands the highest in remarkable health restoring properties.



If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in five cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Mention this paper and remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

LANHAM'S LUNCH COUNTER

Pop on Ice
Baltimore Sandwich
Egg Sandwich
Ice Cream Cones

LANHAM'S LUNCH COUNTER

THIS CLOSES THE INCIDENT

Indictment Charging Bribery Is Not Prossed.

"CIGARETTE" BAKER FREE MAN

Sensational Incident Which Stirred the Indiana Legislature in 1905 Had Its Final Echo in Court at Indianapolis When the Indictment Charging Oscar A. Baker With an Attempt to Bribe a Legislator Was Dismissed—Baker Disclaims All Knowledge of the Alleged Attempt at Bribery.

Indianapolis, July 7.—Oscar A. Baker of cigarette fame, is now a free man, as Prosecutor Hooton moved, in criminal court, to nol-pross the indictment charging Baker with having offered a bribe of \$100 to Ananias Baker, a member of the Indiana legislature, in 1905.

The prosecutor gave as his reason for wiping the case off the criminal court slate that the prosecuting witness, Ananias Baker, had died, and that on that account the state did not have sufficient evidence on which to make a conviction.

The accused, who is popularly known as Cigarette Baker, was in court, having come here from his home in Marion, Ind. He disclaimed all knowledge of the \$100 which the indictment alleged he paid to Ananias Baker in order to bribe the latter to vote against the cigarette bill which was before the legislature in 1905.

"Mr. Baker, I have the \$100 in my possession, and if you want to give me a receipt for it, I will gladly return it to you," said Prosecutor Hooton.

"I don't know anything about that money," Baker replied. "I never had anything to do with it."

John W. Kern, who was Baker's attorney, said in his behalf that Baker disclaimed any interest in the \$100, and that as far as he was concerned the American Tobacco company had no claim to it.

"Just turn it over to some charity," said Kern. However, Judge Pritchard declined to settle the fate of the \$100 bribe money, as he felt that it was possible the Ananias Baker estate might lay claim to it, and it still remains in the hands of Prosecutor Hooton, who has the five \$20 bills sealed up in an envelope.

WARRANTS FOR THIRTY-ONE

Citizens Say They Thought Fish Law Was Repealed.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., July 7.—Consternation reigns at Lawrenceville when a deputy state game warden from here went there and served warrants on thirty-one citizens to appear in court on charges of violating the fish law.

A party of Lawrenceville men and boys while on an outing seized Beaver pond May 19 and, returning home, boasted of a catch of almost three pounds each. They thought the fish law had been repealed, but Prosecutor Summers holds otherwise and assures them that the \$100 fine with jail sentence, is still "some law" and says that fish at \$33 a pound is a near possibility. Unserved warrants are out to bring the total to more than fifty. The cases will be fought on the grounds of the law being unconstitutional.

RIOT OVER HORSE TRADE

Led to the Death of One and Wounding of Two.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 7.—In a riot at the National Stockyards here, Chief of Detectives Ryan shot and killed William James, a negro. Two white men, bystanders, S. T. Byrne of Olney, Ill., and William Rice, both received bullets in the hips, and five mules were killed.

The trouble began during horse trade, the negro threatening to shoot a trader. City detectives went to the trader's assistance and James began firing. He took refuge in a barn and a riot car was turned in. Citizens joined the police in the shooting, which the negro returned. James was killed in the barn while hiding behind some mules.

Suicide Theory Discredited.

South Bend, Ind., July 7.—The man and woman drowned in the St. Joseph river when their boat went over the dam, were Mr. and Mrs. H. Lindeman of Chicago. The authorities at first believed the two had committed suicide, but they discredit this theory now. The bodies have not been recovered.

A New Venire Ordered.

Clinton, Ill., July 7.—But four jurors have been accepted in the Thomas Snell will case, and a new venire has been ordered. A motion by the executor to debar as a party to the suit the infant son of Harry Snell, grandson of the testator, was overruled.

Acquittal of Dr. Barstow.

Freetport, Ill., July 7.—A jury in the case of Dr. Charles P. Barstow, a former Chicago physician, accused of the murder of Miss Jeanette Relder, returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE NATIONAL GAME

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	48	18	.727
Chicago	41	24	.631
New York	33	24	.613
Cincinnati	35	33	.515
Philadelphia	30	35	.462
St. Louis	26	38	.406
Brooklyn	23	42	.354
Boston	19	46	.292

At Chicago— R.H.E.

St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 —1 5 1

Chicago... 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 *—4 10 1

Batteries—Lush and Phelps; Higginbotham and Moran.

At Philadelphia— R.H.E.

New York.. 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 —1 6 2

Philadelphia 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 *—2 6 1

Batteries—Marquard, Crandall and Schiel; McQuillen and Martell.

At Pittsburgh— R.H.E.

Cincinnati.. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0 6 1

Pittsburg... 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 —5 7 0

Batteries—Ewing, Rowan, Castleton and McLean; Phillipi and Gibson.

At Brooklyn— R.H.E.

Boston.... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —1 3 0

Brooklyn... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 *—2 7 3

Batteries—Ferguson, Lindaman and Graham; Wilhelm and Bergen and Marshall.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit	45	23	.662
Philadelphia	42	26	.618
Boston	41	30	.577
Cleveland	37	31	.544
New York	31	36	.463
Chicago	28	38	.424
St. Louis	26	40	.394
Washington	22	46	.324

At Boston— R.H.E.

Washington. 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 —2 9 0

Boston.... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 —3 6 2

Batteries—Gray and Street; Wood and Donahue.

Second Game— R.H.E.

Washington. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0 3 2

Boston.... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—2 4 2

Batteries—Groome and Street; Pape and Madden.

At St. Louis— R.H.E.

Chicago... 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 —5 12 1

St. Louis... 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 —4 9 1

Batteries—Scott and Sullivan; Peity and Stephens.

At Cleveland— R.H.E.

Detroit.... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0 5 3

Cleveland... 1 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 *—6 15 0

Batteries—Summers and Schmidt; Young and Easterly.

At New York— R.H.E.

Philadelphia 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 —3 10 0

New York... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 —2 6 1

Batteries—Morgan and Livingston; Hughes and Sweeney.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Milwaukee	43	34	.558
Minneapolis	42	38	.525
Indianapolis	40	37	.519
Columbus	40	39	.506
Louisville	39	38	.506
Kansas City	34	38	.472
St. Paul	34	38	.472
Toledo	34	43	.442

At Milwaukee— R.H.E.

Kansas City 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0 4 1

Milwaukee... 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 *—3 5 1

TWO SPECIALS

Holeproof Hosiery

The original and genuine
6 months guaranteed hose.
New ones free if they wear
in holes within six months.

All colors. 6 Pairs, \$1.50.

CADET HOSE

For Men and Children
Linen heels and toes.
WE WARRANT THEM.

25cts the Pair

SOLD ONLY BY

THE HUB

THE STORE FOR VALUES

KEEP SWEET

If perspiration annoys you use
DEE-O-DOR. An elegant
cream in tubes. Removes
trouble at once. Bath powder,
talcum and Sylvan soap are hot
weather necessities not to be
overlooked.

Try Orangeade with cracked
ice at our famous fountain.

COX'S PHARMACY

H. F. BROWN, M. D. C.
Has opened an office for the practice
of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery
at the farm of J. B. Love, three miles
south of town, on Dudleytown road.
Solicits a share of your patronage.
Call Old Phone F 3 rings on Dudleytown
line. New Phone 226. J25

BAGGAGE

And light freight transferred.
Phone 468. One door east of
Interurban Station, Seymour

A. T. FOSTER

Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to
THE SEYMOUR TAILORS

And have them put in first
class wearing condition.
NORTH CHESTNUT STREET
Next door north of New Pearl Laundry

CIRCULATE -- -- -- \$ THAT GOOD OLD \$ At Home. Don't Send It Away to the Mail Order Man.

Weithoff-Kernan
Local Representatives of
Ed. V. Price Co.
Exclusive Custom Tailors,
Chicago.

CALL UP 37
For any work in cleaning, repairing
or pressing of ladies' and gentlemen's garments.
Will call for and deliver.

SCIARRA BROS.
TAILORS BY TRADE
4 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Indiana

J. F. FICKEN
Tin and Slate Roofing,
Guttering and Spouting, Cornice
Work, Furnace Work, General
Repair Work. Phone: Mutual 480.
611 W. Fourth St., Seymour, Ind.

Fine Tailoring
You can't find a spot on our French
dry cleaned work. Cleaning, dyeing
and repairing ladies' and
gentleman's garments. Give us a trial.
Next to traction station. Phone 468.
D. DiMatteo

"Will Go on Your Bond"
Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

Engineer and Mrs. Charles Shutt
and child came up from Mitchell this
morning to visit relatives. Mr.
Shutt is gradually improving from
the injuries received in falling from
his train on the Bedford branch of the
B. & O. S.W. a few weeks ago.

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE

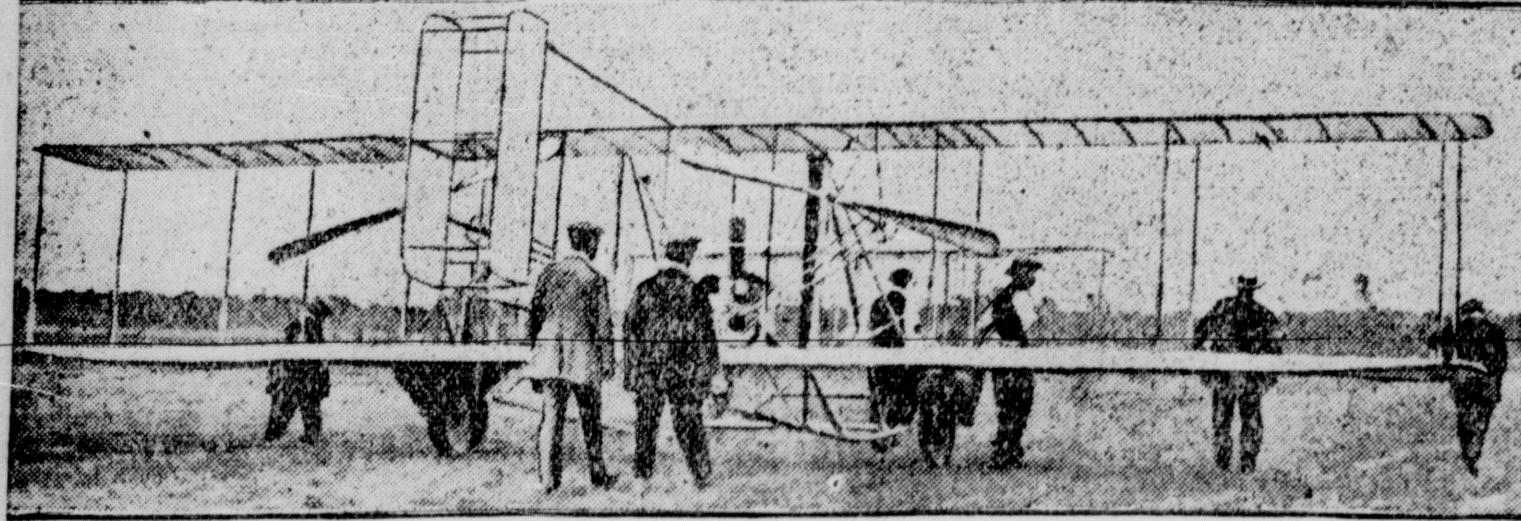
Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind

EARLY STRUGGLES OF THE WRIGHT BROTHERS

Aviators Had Many Disappointments in the Days Before Kings Made Journeys to Do Them Honor



THE WRIGHT BROTHERS AIR-SHIP



ORVILLE WRIGHT

"The first model was crudely built, and when completed, my brother and myself stole out in the dusk one evening for a demonstration. It was a rather shame-faced pair of lads who carried the contrivance to a secluded spot, and it was anything but a spectacular performance that rewarded us for our work, but we could see that the principle of the machine was correct and we returned not a little excited over the result of our first experiment.

Learning to Fly.

"The first model was abandoned and we began work on a larger machine, in which we embodied changes suggested by our few minutes' observation of the first one. This machine performed much better, but, of course, was still far from perfect, as for that matter is the present aeroplane, but it showed a marked improvement over its predecessor. From this time we continued to build model after model, each a little different from the preceding one, and at length made a machine without motive power in which we decided to attempt a flight. This was about as much of a success as was the first small model, but from it we learned the things which we had lacked in order to make a practicable aeroplane."

At this point the experiments had reached a stage which required the in-

ning of the experiments, established a camp near Kitty Hawk, N. C., on a spot from which they could command a view for a long distance in every direction and which offered no obstruction to a flight a short distance above the ground. No motors were used in these first tests, which were conducted along the lines of gliding, one of the brothers taking his position in the machine with his feet on the ground and the other two men running along with the ends of the plane held above the sand until sufficient momentum had been attained to permit the aeroplane and its passenger to rise from the earth for a short distance. The result of these tests was



WILBUR WRIGHT AND KING ALFONSO IN WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

vestment of some capital, and the boys took their father into their confidence. He unhesitatingly turned to his only resource, and sold his Iowa farm, which had, till that time, been his only means of support. This money he gave to his sons for use in their undertaking. Had the machine proven an ultimate failure it meant ruin for the aged bishop and his family, but the boys carefully invested the money and, with the more pretentious machine which they were enabled to build, they started for the sand dunes of the North Carolina coast.

Necessity of Secrecy.

During the early years of experiment the two brothers had carefully read all the literature they could find touching on the subject of aviation, and one of the results of their investigations was the discovery of the fact that many others were working with the same end in view, and, if they were to reap the fruits of their labors and insure the safety of their father's all which was invested in their enterprise, the greatest secrecy was required in these, the crucial tests of the series.

The inventors and a machinist, who had worked with them from the begin-

from her salary as teacher in the Dayton public schools, came to their assistance.

Stories of the aims of the brothers had appeared in Associated Press dispatches prior to this time, only to awaken the risibilities of the acquaintances of the inventors, and the fact somehow leaked out that Miss Wright was risking her laboriously hoarded money in the venture. This moved her companions to well-meant remonstrance and pitying commiseration. Those doubting friends were very much in evidence when the cheering crowd gathered at the Union station in Dayton to welcome the men and woman who had just returned from receiving the congratulations and honors heaped upon them by the rulers and scientists of Europe. In that foreign field aviation had been given serious attention for several years only to furnish the scene in which a pair of quiet Yankees suddenly appeared and, at one stride, forged ahead of the bright minds which had been backed by the treasure of entire nations. The history of those triumphs is fresh in the public mind.

SOME STATISTICS WHICH INDICATE PROSPERITY



WHILE the tariff makers are discussing schedules in an endeavor to make Uncle Sam's income fit his expenditures, and the followers of John Bull are worrying about budgets and taxation, the everyday American citizen appears to be as prosperous as ever. Prosperity appeared to be working overtime during February and March, if there is any reliance to be placed in the figures which the government experts gather in huge volumes for the information of anyone who cares to know exactly what we are doing in the matter of trade and commerce, writes H. B. Chamberlain in the Chicago Record-Herald.

It is axiomatic that hard times strike at the luxuries first of all, while Prosperity's genial smile is made known by the demand for those things not essential to comfort. In the national capital, where the statistical sharpers garner and collate all manner of figures, the return of Prosperity is always scented when there is a spurt in the trade between the United States and France. Trade may boom with England or Germany, but usually the articles purchased in those countries are classed as necessities, excluding, perhaps, toys and picture cards from the realm of the Kaiser, while the principal imports into this country from France are manufactures and luxuries.

In view of the reiteration that money is not particularly plentiful, notwithstanding the fact that the banks are anxious to loan at a low rate of interest, it is interesting to drag forth from the mass of figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics the information that imports into this land from that of which Paris is the capital increased 60 per cent in the months of February and March. During the same period the increase from all Europe and the rest of the world showed a gain of but 45 per cent. In other words, the total value of imports from France in February was \$10,000,000, as against \$6,750,000 for the same month of the preceding year. In March last the imports were \$11,323,000, against \$6,500,000 a year before.

To convey an idea of the sort of goods purchased in France recently, it will not be impertinent to examine the listed things as they appear in the interminable columns, taking those only that aggregate large sums and are commonly considered luxuries.

The first big item that arrests attention and suggests comparison is "Diamonds." The imports of this precious stone from France in March last totaled \$591,717, as against \$51,224 during the same month of the previous year. Simply stated, more than ten times as many diamonds were brought into this country from France last March as was the case a year previous. Evidently somebody is prosperous. Diamonds are not rated as necessities by many people not in the glazing trade.

Using March last as the month with which to compare the values of French imports received a year ago, it is found that \$481,943 worth of other precious stones were bought, as against \$98,424. In the matter of cotton laces, edgings, embroideries and similar goods, the difference is \$1,054,293, as against \$605,714. Silks jumped from \$1,173,183 to \$1,907,497. Champagne was sold to the extent of \$387,892, as against \$203,523, evidence that the anti-liquor crusade has not affected that drink materially as yet. Last March we bought \$333,386 worth of kid gloves, while our purchase from France a year before was the mere bagatelle of \$278,914. Of olive oil we required enough to cost \$140,657, while we worried along with \$84,106 worth in March, 1908. During 1908 we paid France \$101,899,541 for goods purchased. But the balance of trade was in our favor, as we received \$113,802,055 for our exports.

RAZE GHOST HOUSE.

Workmen Tear Down Residence Long Given Over to "Spirits."

Hyde Park, a Chicago suburb, has lost the abode of one of its choicest legends and the only reminder of one of its bloodiest mysteries, as well as its most ancient landmark, in the tearing down of the old three-story brick house known as the Atkinson home, at the northeast corner of Calumet avenue and 51st street.

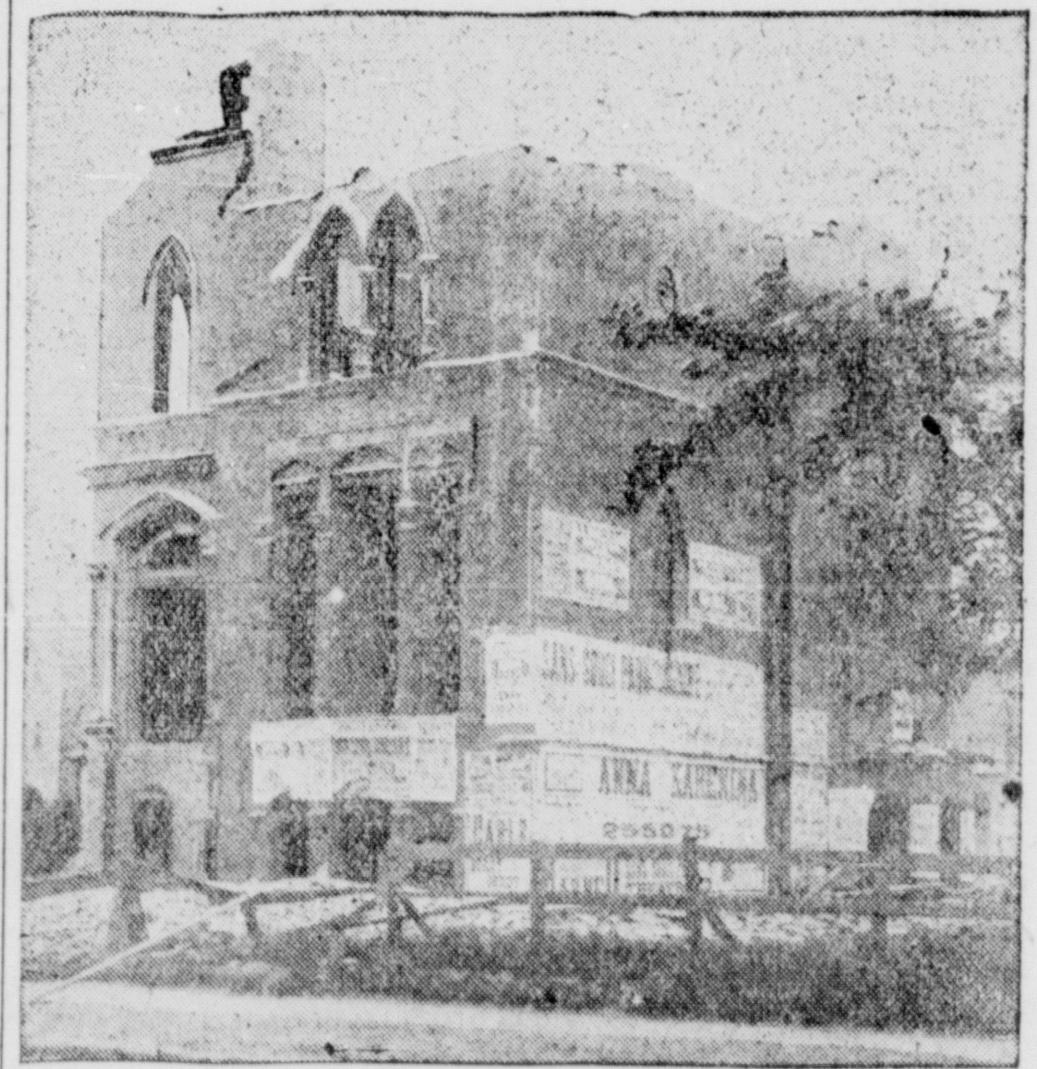
For nearly forty years the old house with the "haunted tower" has stood there, and for more than half that time it has been the center of all the

mansion in the Hyde Park district. A large section of what is now Washington Park was the orchard of the grounds and the garden of the estate occupied several blocks, extending as far as the present corner of 50th street and Indiana avenue. Two years after it was built, Mr. Atkinson met with business reverses and turned the property over to creditors. It was later sold to a family of the name of Brady, who lived there until 1876, when the house again changed hands.

It was at this period that the old house began to fall on evil days. It became the property of a corporation and was rented to a woman who kept



RAT ATTACKS CHILD IN BED.



HAUNTED HOUSE BEING RAZED.



ghost stories of the neighborhood. Little children quickened their pace and took the opposite side of the street on their way to school when they came to the deserted building, where, according to report, the ghost of a young woman was frequently seen, and even older persons have avoided it at night.

At Middletown, N. Y., Emma Dunlap, 8 years old, aroused her parents early in the morning with her shrieks, when a big rat attacked her in her bed. The parents rushed to the child's room, and the rat, covered with the little girl's blood, ran across the bed and disappeared in a hole in the floor. The rat had bitten the child twice in her left cheek.

Wouldst thou enjoy a long life, a healthy body and a vigorous mind, and be acquainted also with the wonderful works of God, labor in the first place to bring thy appetite to reason.—Benjamin Franklin.

a rooming house there. One day in 1877, a young woman who was living in the building was missed. Her name, according to the story of the neighborhood, was Myrtle Read, and she was an exceptionally pretty girl of about 22 years. Other inmates of the house admitted that Read was not her real name, and said that she came to Chicago from the country. Her disappearance came to the knowledge of the police. An investigation was started and three days after the young woman's disappearance her body was found in a small room in the tower of the house with a bullet through her heart. The case became another unsolved mystery.

After this tragedy the police closed the place and it stood empty for several years. About the end of the first year of its desertion strange stories began to be told about the old house. Late pedestrians told of hearing screams in the deserted rooms and of seeing strange flickering lights at the empty windows.

TUMOR OF FOUR YEARS GROWTH

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lindley, Ind. — "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removed a cyst tumor of four years' growth, which three of the best physicians declared I had. They said that only an operation could help me. I am very glad that it followed a friend's advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it has made me a strong and well woman, and I shall recommend it as long as I live." — Mrs. MAY FRY, Lindley, Ind.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy—tumor. If you have mysterious pains, inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of hospital operation, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and such unquestionable testimony as the above proves the value of this famous remedy, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Had Nothing on Bill.
"Kid, what's yer name?" asked the boy with the dirty face through knothole in the back yard fence.

"Bill," answered the new boy, who was on the other side of the fence. "Wot's your'n?"

"Dick, say, I'll bet my dad kin take twice as big a chaw o' tobacco as yours kin."

"That ain't nothin,'" scornfully rejoined the new boy. "My dad's got a cork leg, an' your'n hain't!" — Chicago Tribune.

WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES.

It is a Warning That the Kidneys Are Sick and Need Help.

A bad back makes every day a dull round of pain and misery. It's a sign

that the kidneys are sick and cannot keep up their never-ending task of filtering the blood.

Lame back, backache, dizzy spells and urinary disorders are warning that must not be overlooked.

John M. Burwick, R. F. D., Dayton, Tenn., says: "Three years ago kidney disease fastened itself on me. I failed rapidly until I had hardly enough strength to totter about. My back pained terribly, the urine passed scantily and with pain, and my legs seemed almost lifeless. I lay for three weeks in mortal agony, wishing death would end my sufferings. At this time I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, discharging the doctor. I grew better and in a month's time was out again. In two months I was as well as ever in my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dissimilarity.

"You're not like lightning, anyhow, Dinguss," said Shadbolt, reluctantly taking out his pocketbook. "You can strike the same man dozens of times."

A household once supplied with Hamlin's Wizard Oil is seldom allowed to be without it. In case of sudden mishap or accident, Wizard Oil takes the place of the family doctor. Are you supplied?

The world's sheep-shearing record is 2,394 animals in nine hours. This was done at Hawk's Bay Station, in Australia.

MUNYON'S PAW-PAWPILLS

The best Stomach and Liver Pills known and a positive and speedy cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, and all ailments arising from disordered stomach or sluggish liver. They contain in concentrated form all the virtues and values of Munyon's Paw-Paw tonic and are made from the juice of the Paw-Paw fruit.

I unhesitatingly recommend these pills as being the best laxative and cathartic ever compounded. Get 25-cent bottle and if you are not perfectly satisfied I will refund your money.

53rd and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE Timber and Farms. 40 acres up; price \$500 per acre; good health. Free range, mild climate. County shipping. Ask for list. Call on or address Custer & Co., Ellsworth, Carter County, Mo.

\$150 Believe you can make each week working for us. No investment required. 425 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

WANTED Every investor to have my book, "How Millionaires Make Their Money." It is free. T. G. SORST, St. Joseph, Mo.

PILES PERMANENTLY CURED. Altus Pile Ointment feeds the diseased. Price \$1. Address ALTUS COMPANY, Box 25, Altoona, Pa.

S. N. U. NO. 27—1909

Consumption L. H. QUINN, Niles, Mich., is cured after physician said he could not live a year. Write him. He will tell you what cured him.

Truffles and Their Story

Cessence to enjoy truffles, to realize all the poetic ecstasy which they inspire, to appreciate the subtly blended fragrance and succulence which they yield to their worshippers, is "sautes in champagne." But the dish which appealed so strongly to the victimized Mr. Davidson has advocates. Byron mentions "young partridge fillets decked with truffles," and asks triumphantly: What are the fillets on the Victor's brow to these?

SWINBURNE.

Some of His Friendships Among Literary Men.

The death of Swinburne took place five days after the celebration of the poet's seventy-second birthday, his birth having been in 1837, contemporaneous with the coronation of Queen Victoria. The poet's first published volume, "Rosamund and the Queen Mother," appeared 48 years ago, and at least one volume from his pen has appeared every year since that time. The last year of his life was prolific of three volumes—"The Duke of Gandia," which was a short poetic tragedy; "The Age of Shakespeare," and "Three Plays of Shakespeare," the last being published by the Harpers only four days previous to the author's death. It is generally recalled of Swinburne by a contemporary public that he was a man of intense feeling and independent conviction, not overfond of society, a lover of country solitude and devoted to a few friends. The lifelong friendship which he enjoyed with Theodore Watts-Dunton sometimes obscures the relationship he bore to other literary men, but it will be remembered that he was a worshipper of Browning, a companion of Walter Savage Landor, and the cherished friend of George Meredith.—Harper's Weekly.

ADAM REMEMBERED.

Descendant Erects Monument in His Honor in Baltimore.

At last justice has been done. At last due honor is paid to a man that was celebrated before H. Cabot Lodge was born, and who started a line of ancestors before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock—a man who need not quail at a Daughter of the Revolution or shiver at a Colonial Dame. For if we honor George Washington as the "Father of His Country," why should not honor be done Colonel Adam, who was the father of about 227 countries?

Baltimore was the first city to erect a monument to Washington, and it is proud to be the first to erect a memorial in stone to the well-known and justly distinguished Adam. Though not a native of our fair city, Adam is as well known here as if this were Paradise, G. E. And, as a matter of fact, is not Maryland the Garden of Eden? We believe if he were alive today Adam would feel very much at home in this city. He would find that his name is known in almost every household. And while he could not expect to be as popular as ex-ex-ex-ex-ex-ex-Mayor Ferdinand Latrobe, or as handsome as ex-Governor Warfield, or as great a social favorite as Mr. Walter De Curzon Poulney, we would see that he had a good time from early dawn until the next morning. He could bring Eva and the children along and raise Cain right in the heart of the city.

On behalf of all the descendants of Adam, of whom there are "quite a few" in our city, we tender thanks to our kinsman, Mr. John P. Brady, for the erection of this handsome monument to the head of our family. For, if we do say it ourselves, we folks who trace our ancestry back to Adam come from one of the oldest families in this entire section, even if we haven't been written up in the "Maryland Herald" or elected to the "Amalgamated Order of Them as Has Ancestors." —Baltimore Sun.

HADLEY OF YALE.

He Performs in the Role of the Absent-Minded Professor.

The absent-mindedness of President Hadley is a byword. He boarded a street car one day, and seeing his old friend, the late Professor Seymour, step on the same car, he rushed up and eagerly shook hands with the conductor, while indifferently dropping a nickel in the hand of the famous Greek scholar.

Dr. Hadley reached his recitation room on another day when he suddenly remembered that he had left his watch. He was lost without it, yet he must begin his recitation in a few minutes; so as to see if he would have time to go for the missing timepiece he automatically reached in his vest pocket, drew out the watch which he had put there after all, and gazing at it exclaimed: "Yes, I'll just have time to get it," and started home on a run.

Eccentric though he be President Hadley is never without a ready and witty remark. Yale's Sunday services are addressed by prominent clergymen of many denominations and from many cities. When these visiting preachers occasionally ask President Hadley how long they shall speak he invariably replies: "There is no limit, sir, upon the time you may preach, but there is a Yale tradition that no souls are saved after the first 20 minutes." —Bohemian.

Longwood, the house Napoleon occupied on St. Helena, was given to the French by Queen Victoria.

There is a weekly average of 450 deaths in New York City among children under 5 years old.

Criminals of Italy.
Arthur Woods, deputy police commissioner in New York City, writing in McClure's says:

"There is every reason why America should attract the Italian criminal. He certainly has a hard enough time in Italy. One thing that annoys him there is the seeming impossibility of escaping the watchfulness of the government. The registry system is so comprehensive and is carried out so carefully that no matter how much a man may move about in the kingdom, he can always be traced. If he goes from his home town to another place and puts up in a lodging house or a hotel, the police are at once notified. If he takes a house, the tax assessors register him with the police; and, if occasion arises, his whole history can be found in the place of his birth. The records are centralized in this way; from wherever a man moves to information is sent to the town of his birth, where his complete records is kept. If he gives a false name he can be prosecuted for fraud, and he could not long pose under an assumed name, since a record would be made of anything that he did and he would be looked up in his home town. Anything wrong in his report would be easily detected. The absence of this kind of surveillance in the United States appears attractive to a person who does not care to have his doings made a matter of record. In Italy it seems to him impossible to escape the government; in the United States he goes practically unnoticed by the government."

INTOLERABLE ITCHING.

Fearful Eczema All Over Baby's Face — Professional Treatment Failed—Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little girl was six months old I noticed small red spots on her right cheek. They grew so large that I sent for the doctor, but instead of helping the eruption, his ointment seemed to make it worse. Then I went to a second doctor who said it was eczema. He also gave me an ointment which did not help either. The disease spread all over the face and the eyes began to swell. The itching grew intolerable and it was a terrible sight to see. I consulted doctors for months, but they were unable to cure the baby. I paid out from \$20 to \$30 without relief. One evening I began to use the Cuticura Remedies. The next morning the baby's face was all white instead of red. I continued until the eczema entirely disappeared. Mrs. P. E. Gumbin, Sheldon, Ia., July 13, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Cuticura Remedies, Boston.

Prima Facie.

Inquisitive Reporter—Why should Mr. Harriman wish to call on any of the crowned heads of Europe? What has he in common with a king or an emperor or?

Railway Magnate—Well, he—wears an imperial, you know.



FRANK P. LEWIS, Peoria, Ill.
Originator of Tin Foil Smoker Package. The man who has made Lewis' Single Binder Straight Sc Cigar famous among smokers throughout the West.

Enough for Him.

The girl in the grand stand looked puzzled.

"Do you understand the language they use here?" she asked.

"Understand it?" exclaimed the wild-eyed fan by her side; "why, bless you, it's the only kind of language there is!" —Chicago Tribune.

Ack Your Druggist For Allen's Foot-Ease.

"I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recently and have just bought another supply. It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now." —Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J. Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

Possibly.

Caller—This may be a little out of your line, but I've noticed that a man with a big nose is more likely to catch a cold in the head than other men are. Why is it?

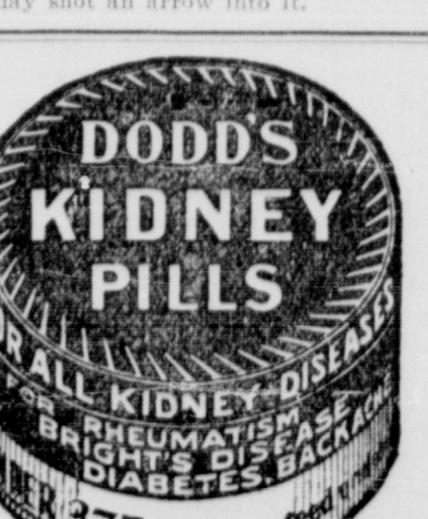
Information Editor—I suppose it's on account of the greater size of his intake. Don't stumble over that pile of books as you go out. —Chicago Tribune.

Fatal Oversight.

Achilles had discovered that he was vulnerable in his right heel.

"It's nothing," he said; "I'll pickle that before I go into action."

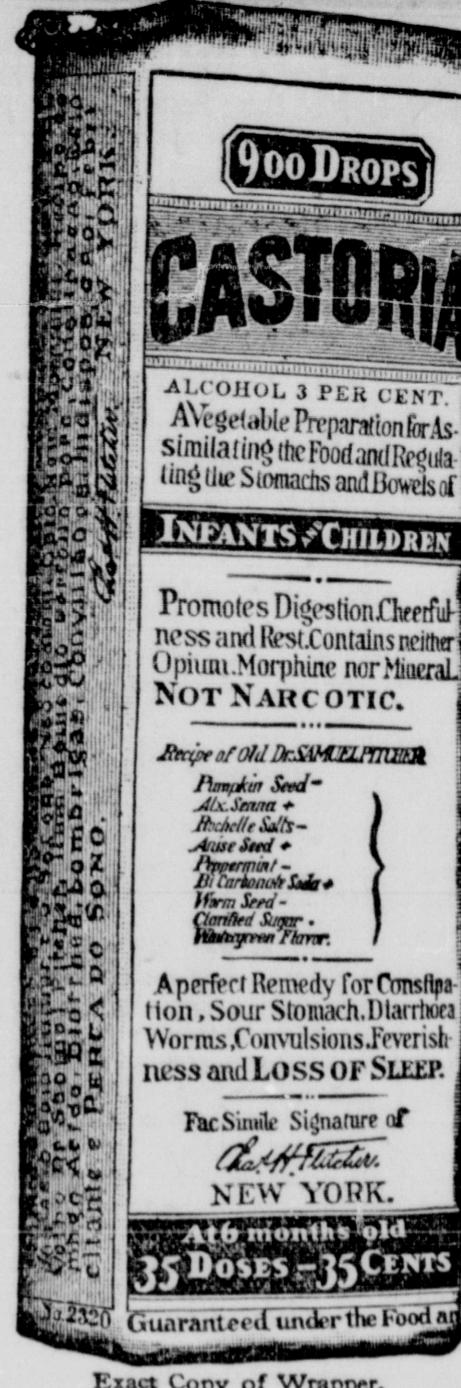
But he put it off too long, and Paris one day shot an arrow into it.



For Sale or Exchange
South and North Dakota Lands
on easy terms. For free pamphlet, write WEISBERG & CO., Mandan Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

Success For You
It costs you fifty cents to become a member. Write about it. Success Club, 591 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, P. Q.

DO YOU SUFFER
from tired, aching feet and limb pains resembling rheumatism? Why suffer when PERFECTION ARCH SOLES & SOX will give instant and permanent relief? See pat'r by mail. Deemond, 109 Palisade Ave., Jersey City, N. J.



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *John A. Fletcher*
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Special Excursions
DAILY UNTIL SEPT. 30, 1909

VIA
GRAND TRUNK DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

CHICAGO TO

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., and Return.....	\$25.70
BOSTON, MASS., and Return.....	25.60
MONTREAL, QUE., and Return.....	20.00
PORTLAND, ME., and Return.....	27.35
QUEBEC, QUE., and Return.....	24.00
TORONTO, ONT., and Return.....	15.60

NEW YORK and Return, during June and July.... \$25.50

Thirty days' return limit. Liberal stopovers. Excursion fares to all Tourist Resorts in Canada, New England, New York and New Jersey. For particulars apply to

W. S. COOKSON, A. G. P. A. 135 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

"In a pinch use Allen's Foot-Ease," remarked the tramp, as he threw a package of white powder into the eyes of the policeman who was about to arrest him. —The Harvard Lampoon.

Nothing Else Available.

There was a young man in Biloxi who thought he was clever and foxy, One hot Sabbath day He swam in the bay, And they fined him for heterodoxy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children softens the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

CASCADES 10¢ a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

D. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan Pimples, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish. It is a perfect skin detector. It has stood the test of 10 years, and is the best cosmetic as tasteless as it is proper. A drugstore near you will sell it.

Holland Medicine Co., Scranton, Pa. From kidney trouble I used to suffer until I got this cream. My mother and son are users of it.

I tried almost everything else, but nothing helped. I tried Dr. L. A. Sayre's and Dr. J. A. Johnson's, but they didn't help. I used to take a bath in a basin (a palest); As you ladies will use them, I recommend it.

As you are interested in this cream, I will send you a sample.

Mr. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones Street, New York.

\$5.00 WORK FOR YOU! BEGIN NOW!

Three kinds represent companies with millions of dollars in assets. In some cases life and property are at stake.

Are you a criminal neglecting your wife and family or loved ones? Do you want to earn a living? Do you want to reduce crime? Send 25¢ for new magazine. The Crime Suppressor including literature, blanks and all important news both states. Education free. CRIME SUPPRESSOR, 106 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. T. H. NEVINS, Peoria, Ill.

For Drunkenness, Opium, Morphine and other Drug Using, the Tobacco Habit and Neurosis.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.

Correspondence Strictly Confidential.

Dr. E. Applegate Veterinary

Surgery a Specialty. Dentistry.

OFFICE: Stewarts' Livery Barn
Both Phones 70.
RESIDENCE: 216 Brown Street
Old Phone 268. New Phone 356.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions
A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.



In effect June 1, 1909.

North-bound South-bound

Cars Lv. Seymour Cars Ar. Seymour

6:53 a. m....I	6:30 a. m....I
x8:13 a. m....I	7:50 a. m....I
8:53 a. m....I	8:51 a. m....I
*9:17 a. m....I	*9:09 a. m....I
9:53 a. m....I	9:50 a. m....I
10:53 a. m....I	10:50 a. m....I
*11:17 a. m....I	*11:09 a. m....I
11:53 a. m....I	11:50 a. m....I
12:53 p. m....I	12:50 p. m....I
*1:17 p. m....I	1:50 p. m....I
1:53 p. m....I	*2:09 p. m....I
2:53 p. m....I	2:50 p. m....I
*3:17 p. m....I	3:50 p. m....I
3:53 p. m....I	*4:09 p. m....I
4:53 p. m....I	4:50 p. m....I
5:53 p. m....I	5:50 p. m....I
*6:17 p. m....I	*6:09 p. m....I
6:53 p. m....I	6:50 p. m....I
7:53 p. m....I	7:50 p. m....I
*8:17 p. m....I	*8:09 a. m....I
8:53 p. m....I	8:50 a. m....I
10:20 p. m....G	9:50 a. m....I
11:55 p. m....C	11:38 a. m....I

I.—Indianapolis. G.—Greenwood.
C.—Columbus.
—Hoosier Flyers. —Dixie Flyers.
x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.

Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company



In effect June 1, 1909.

If Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenfield and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:17, 11:53, and 1:17, 3:17, 6:17, 8:17 p. m., Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for all thirssville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and *12:51, 2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.

Local freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour and Jeffersonville. Car arrives at 5:35 p. m. and leaves at 6:30 p. m.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

* For Scottsburg only.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.
Scottsburg, Ind.

Southern Indiana Railway Co.

TIME TABLE

North Bound.

No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lv Seymour	6:40am	12:20pm
Lv Bedford	7:55am	1:38pm
Lv Odon	9:01am	2:40pm
Lv Elmera	9:11am	2:49pm
Lv Beechunter	9:27am	3:03pm
Lv Linton	9:42am	3:20pm
Lv Jasonville	10:05am	3:43pm
ArTerre Haute	10:57am	4:35pm
No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 pm, arrive at Westport 4:10 pm		

South Bound

No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
broth soffville	6:51am	12:08pm
time, 1ton	7:13am	12:30pm
an opponent	7:25am	12:43pm
ments also	7:40am	12:58pm
luctant to m.	7:56am	1:08pm
of incurring t.	9:05am	2:20pm
ity of the othe	9:15am	3:30pm
leaves Westport at		9:50pm
to work to build		
el. which differed f		
the public is now f		
EY, G. P. & T. A.		
Terre Haute.		

REPUBLICAN

TIME TO ACT.

Don't Wait for the Fatal Stages of Kidney Illness. Profit By Seymour People's Experience.

Occasional attacks of backache, irregular urination, headache and dizzy spells are common early symptoms of kidney disorders. It is an error to neglect these ills. The attacks may pass off for a time but return with greater intensity. If there are symptoms of dropsy—puffy swellings below the eyes, bloating of limbs and ankles, or any part of the body, don't delay a minute. Begin taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and keep up the treatment until the kidneys are well, when your old time health and vigor will return. Cures in Seymour prove the effectiveness of this great kidney remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Pipe Lines For Oil.

The first pipe line used for oil in the United States was a small affair an inch in diameter. This was in 1865. By 1879 there were lines five inches in diameter and a hundred miles long. Today the line from Oklahoma to New York by way of Chicago measures nearly 1,500 miles, and our enormous annual production of petroleum is transported chiefly through these lines. The price of this transportation from the oil fields to the Atlantic coast is only about 3 cents a barrel, or, if interest and cost of replacements every fourteen years be taken into account, 11 cents a barrel. Pipe lines are now common in other petroleum producing countries, notably in the neighborhood of Bakur, where one line across the Caucasus range is nearly 600 miles long.

A Horrible Hold-Up.

"About ten years ago my brother was 'held up' in his work, health and happiness by what we believed to be hopeless Consumption," writes W. R. Lipscomb, of Washington, N. C. "He took all kinds of remedies and treatments from several doctors, but found no help till he used Dr. Kefng's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles. He is a well man today." It's quick to relieve and the surest cure for weak or sore lungs, Hemorrhages, Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma and all Bronchial affections. 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Buttermilk For Babies.

A child will be healthy through life should not receive a drop of medicine during the first year it spends on this earth. Medicine, homemade or otherwise, should be kept away from baby like so much poison.

All the ills to which a baby is subject during the first year of its existence can be cured by dieting, even cases of intestinal catarrh.

If a bottle child suffers acutely from stomach trouble give it buttermilk. In Holland they make a condensed buttermilk that does excellent service in saving babies from the consequences of intestinal catarrh.—Professor Haußer, M. D., Before Prussian Central Committee of Medicine.

President Helps Orphans.

Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of The Industrial and Orphans' Home at Macon, Ga., who writes: "We have used Electric Bitters in this institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates the organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up thin, pale, weak children or run-down people it has no equal. Best for female complaint. Only 50¢ at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Soldering a Hole.

If a large hole is to be soldered in tin or enameled ware hold several sheets of paper over the hole on the opposite side from where the soldering is done and the solder will bridge over and cover the hole.

Brave Fire Laddies

often receive severe burns, putting out fires, then use Bucklen's Arnica Salve and forget them. It soon drives out pain. For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Cuts and Bruises its earth's greatest healer. Quickly cures Skin Eruptions, Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Felons; best pile cure made. Relief is instant. 25¢ at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

At Palmswick churchyard, a pretty spot between Stroud and Gloucester, England, there are ninety-nine yew trees. The hundredth always dies, though it has been planted many times. A local story says that "when the hundredth lives after it has been planted the world will end."

Don't Get a Divorce.

A western judge granted a divorce on account of ill-temper and bad breath. Dr. King's New Life Pills would have prevented it. They cure Constipation, causing bad breath, and Liver Trouble, the ill temper, dispel colds, banish headaches, conquer chills. 25¢ at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

EY, G. P. & T. A.

Terre Haute.

ENDEAVORS IN BIG CONVENTION

Twenty-five Thousand Meeting

In St. Paul.

LEADING MEN WILL SPEAK

William J. Bryan, Governor Johnson, George Nicholls, Member of Parliament; Dr. Clark, Founder of the Movement, and Others on the Program—More Than Three Million Religious Workers Represented in Assemblage.

St. Paul, July 7.—One of the greatest gatherings of religious folk ever gathered in the United States, and by far the largest convention in the history of the Christian Endeavor movement is the convention of Endeavorers which began in this city today. Every state and territory of the Union and many foreign countries are represented among the 25,000 visitors to St. Paul. The city is filled to overflowing with the delegates to the convention and other visitors, and those who failed to secure accommodations in advance are housed in a tent city, near the new capitol. The convention will last until July 12.

On the program are representatives from Mexico, Alaska, China, Japan, Wales, England, Germany and many other foreign countries, while Canada, from far St. John's to northernmost Saskatchewan and western British Columbia, is represented by hundreds of delegates. The membership of the society represented at the convention now exceeds 3,500,000.

Prominent Men to Speak.

The program is the strongest ever presented at an international Christian Endeavor convention. Among the leading speakers are the Rev. Francis E. Clark, father of the Christian Endeavor movement; the Hon. William J. Bryan, Governor John A. Johnson, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, the Hon. George Nicholls, member of parliament, London, who came from England to attend the convention, as well as many leading pastors and missionaries from all parts of the world. Practically every prominent person connected with the society is in St. Paul.

There will be a monster parade and great patriotic service at the capitol as one feature of the convention. The educational exhibit of progress along civic, social and religious lines, with lectures by experts, is one of the most valuable features. This is held in the Armory, the second largest hall in the city. The central meetings of the convention will be held in the new Auditorium, seating over 10,000.

Some of the Convention Features.

Some of the spectacular features of the convention are quite out of the ordinary. Twenty thousand Endeavorers will join at one time in a trolley ride to principal parks and points of interest. The same number will join in an evening song service on the steps of the new state capitol. A chorus of 700 trained voices will lead all the singing and will be directed by the most famous Endeavor chorus leaders in the world. There will be an international campfire, with speakers from every country in the world where Christian missions have made progress.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

Seattle Entertaining Thousands of Young Methodists This Week.

Seattle, July 7.—Thousands of delegates, representing the largest denominational society of young people in the world, have assembled here for the national conference of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church, which will begin this evening and will last until July 12.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which has drawn the young folks and their leaders here this year, has made special arrangements to entertain them. In addition, there will be excursions into the surrounding country, mountain climbs, public meetings and song services, etc. Among the last named will be the singing of the oratorio "Elijah" this evening by a chorus of 500 voices.

The president of the league is Bishop W. A. Quayle of Oklahoma, who will preside over the general sessions of the conference and who will reply next Monday evening to the addresses of welcome.

Tucker Married His Nurse.

Detroit, Mich., July 7.—Colonel William F. Tucker, U. S. A., retired, who was recently divorced in Chicago, was married here to Mrs. Myrtle Platt, who became Colonel Tucker's nurse in the Philippines, when the colonel's health broke down and he was sent home to the United States.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION

President Taft Has a Word to Say in This Regard.

Norwich, Conn., July 6.—President Taft was the chief figure yesterday in the celebration of the 250 anniversary of this historic old New England town. In an address to the people, after a military parade and civic display, the president finding a theme in the church influence in the foundation of Norwich, took occasion to express his views on the liberty of religious belief.

He pleaded that every man be allowed to worship God in his own way. The president declared amid laughter that the American forefathers came to this country ostensibly to escape religious intolerance, but as a matter of fact in order that they might follow out their own religious ideas in their own way and with a large degree of intolerance toward any other form of belief.

"We have passed beyond that now," said the president, "and are coming more and more to realize the right of the individual to worship God as he may choose." The president left late last night for Albany, N. Y., where he was joined today by other prominent guests enroute to the tercentenary celebration at Lake Champlain.

St. Paul, July 7.—One of the greatest gatherings of religious folk ever gathered in the United States, and by far the largest convention in the history of the Christian Endeavor movement is the convention of Endeavorers which began in this city today. Every state and territory of the Union and many foreign countries are represented among the 25,000 visitors to St. Paul. The city is filled to overflowing with the delegates to the convention and other visitors, and those who failed to secure accommodations in advance are housed in a tent city, near the new capitol. The convention will last until July 12.